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THE DEAN OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

It is not often that fond parents have such an unconscious gift of prognostication in the naming of their children as the parents of William Dean Howells showed when they gave him his middle name. Reaching his eightieth birthday his title to supremacy among American literateurs is undisputed. He has outlived the brilliant galaxy of American authors who were most in vogue when he began his career and has surpassed not a few of them. May the Indian Summer of his life grow more and more gentle and beautiful as the years go by!

JUST LUCK

Americans need not be too quick to congratulate themselves on the fact that the Orleans, Rochester, Philadelphia, and Finland have steamed past the "Verboten" sign unharmed.

The U-boat commander who torpedoed the Laconia disclosed to survivors drifting in lifeboats that he neither knew nor cared about the identity of the ship before he fired upon her.

Of greater significance than the escapes to date is Germany's refusal to guarantee the safe passage home of the Cesar and Des Moines, vessels of the United States navy, now delivering relief supplies to the Syrians and Armenians.

NEBRASKA'S VOICE

We are inclined to think that the real voice of Nebraska was heard at the Nebraska Society dinner in Washington last night, and that Richard L. Metcalf gave it utterance. Mr. Bryan seems to have confined his remarks to a general innocuous statement concerning the relative advantages of moral force and brute force. Mr. Metcalf declared that the people of Nebraska were for complete military and naval preparedness, for universal military training and against that "silliest of things," a referendum on war. His declaration that "the nation that murders my people is no friend of mine" received an amount of applause from Nebraskans present that might well reach the auditory nerves of the two Senators from Nebraska, of pacifist and pro-German proclivities.

THE JUVENILE COURT BILL

A great deal of time and attention has been given to the framing of the bill now in conference between the two houses. A Presidential commission, various children's societies in and out of the District, and two committees of Congress have threshed the matter out, and there are no such differences between the House and the Senate bill as to justify any failure to agree upon a conference report that can be adopted at once.

The continuance of the present antiquated law upon the statute books, with its tainting of juvenile delinquents with criminality, is a disgrace that should not be perpetuated. Such matters in controversy as whether the Board of Children's Guardians shall be appointed by the judge of the Juvenile Court or by the President; whether the detention home shall be continued under police auspices or under the Board of Children's Guardians, are after all small matters.

Amendments in the future can correct any mistakes that are proved to be such by experience. Let the conferees get together and give us a juvenile court law under which the young offenders of the District can be corrected and shielded from criminal taint. Some body or bodies will be stamped with opinionated inefficiency if the bill should now fail.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

One of the inspiring mottoes of the English people after the outbreak of the European war was "Business as usual." Amidst the stirring news of world-wide importance, domestic concerns should not be forgotten. Frankly for publicity purposes, but with the idea of engaging in a war against American illiteracy that will not cease until every American child has equality of opportunity in the public schools, bills were introduced in the House and Senate yesterday providing for Federal aid to education on a scale never before proposed. Senator Hollis of New Hampshire and Representative Abernethy of Alabama, formerly president of its State University, are the respective sponsors of the bill in House and Senate.

A committee of a hundred American educators and publicists and business men is being organized for

promoting these bills until they are enacted into law. They will be pushed at the next session of Congress. The precedents have been already set during this Congress in the passage of the Smith-Lever and Smith-Hughes bills for Federal aid to agricultural and industrial education.

No matter what of sacrifice the American people may be called upon to endure in the world-wide war to whose verge we have been brought, the interests of American children must not be sacrificed. It is with the desire of fixing that thought in mind that the bills for Federal aid to education have been introduced.

THE SITUATION CLEARING

President Wilson's lucky number still holds; there were thirteen votes against the House bill giving him power to arm merchant ships. The thirteen served to render the vote of 403 for the bill impressive by way of contrast. The bill goes to the Senate with the understanding that the Senate will try to amend it by adding the "other instrumentalities" which the President desires to use without restriction. Whether under the new conditions arising from the exposure of the German note to the Mexican government, the Senate will grant the request, is an open question.

Senator Lodge, speaking for the Republicans, declared that an extra session of Congress was desired. The Democratic leaders of the House have already sent out a hurry call for all members and members-elect to be present on March 6.

The Senate debated most of yesterday the Zimmermann note under a resolution of the Senate requesting the President to send it such information about it as was not deemed incompatible with the public interest. Several Democratic Senators seized the opportunity to criticize the giving out of such information to the public. Senator Stone and Senator O'Gorman, the latter retiring on March 4, gave utterance to their pro-German and anti-British views.

We doubt if anybody outside of bedlam really imagined that the note was a British forgery. The Stone amendment received such scanty courtesy that its author withdrew it by accepting the substitute which was adopted. The President promptly confirmed the information that the note is authentic, and is in the possession of the State Department, and stated that it reached him this week.

The Senate nearly finished consideration of the naval appropriation bill and reached an agreement to vote on it today at 4 o'clock. So the La Follette threat of a filibuster at this point ends.

The real test will come in the discussion of the bill to arm the merchant ships. If a filibuster is begun on that measure, it will amply justify the President for his disinclination to ask this Congress to take such measures for the vindication of American honor and rights as will amount to a declaration of war with Germany.

Doubtless he will immediately exercise the right to arm ships which he claimed as belonging to the Executive under the plain implications of the Constitution. If Congress, by the opposition of the recalcitrant few, shall decline to make this much of a movement toward the defense of merchant vessels against piracy and murder of noncombatants, the people of the United States, united now in fact, will take the measure of those who are responsible for "blasting the counsels of the brave in the hour of their might."

It is inconceivable, now, that the President, with the nation solidly behind him, will long delay the step that shall end the present position of uncertainty and supine surrender to Prussian frightfulness.

WITHDRAWAL FROM ANCRE TRENCHES

Almost for the first time in the course of the war the German forces have voluntarily retired from an entrenched line. On a front of some eleven miles west and south of Bapaume they have withdrawn to a depth of nearly two miles. They have allowed the British to advance unopposed within about a mile of the outskirts of Bapaume. The ground they have thus ceded exceeds in extent all the gains wrested from them by assault since the Bapaume offensive began six weeks ago.

The retrogression has been seized as the first sign of the ebb tide of Prussians in the west. In this aspect it is a striking event, less so perhaps than the greater involuntary losses suffered in the past eight months on the Somme and at Verdun. For in this case the sea did not start to ebb of its own accord; it was swept back by bayonets.

The significance of the retirement must be reckoned on more precise considerations. If the German retreats from trench positions have been few it is because such operations are attended with risk and difficulty and fail to offer in most cases any improvement to the defensive position commensurate with the loss of the elaborate works relinquished. The one previous occasion of a German withdrawal occurred at Chau-

vencourt, on the west bank of the upper Meuse, in October, 1914. The village was set with charges of explosive. These were set off as soon as the French had established themselves, and a detachment of some hundreds of men was destroyed, after which the Germans returned. This bit of experience hints at one possible intention in the present withdrawal: that to bring the opponent forward into a trap of some sort. This move is obvious indeed and would have been attempted more often had it promised much success. On a small scale it cannot be effected in any great variety of ways and is soon played out. On a greater scale it involves the cession of considerable territory in a region where human culture is so dense as in northern France.

Last summer's advance eastward carried the French and British to a line between Bapaume and Peronne. Between the north front of this salient and the south front of the Arras salient the present German front enters a C-shaped pocket, where some forty square miles is half encircled by some twenty miles of line, about twice the necessary front to cover the area to the east of the pocket. Three years of war have given an army of about 2,000,000 Germans to the other world and to the ranks of the invalid. In the meantime the British force in France has grown in an equal amount. Under these circumstances the possibility of the Germans again seeking a battle in the open field on the western front, or of their endeavoring to draw the British into some vast ambush, does exist; but it would seem diminished as compared with earlier stages in the war. What is much more likely than at any time in the operations up to now is a shortening of the German front. By eliminating ten miles between Arras and Bapaume, miles of salient where the moving of reserves is difficult and large forces must consequently be maintained, the German command could disengage about 50,000 men. To gain nearly two army corps by the cession of only forty square miles of territory and to acquire at the same time a new, intact defensive line in place of an old, battered, patched, and greatly deteriorated one, is by no means, considered in itself, an unprofitable operation. It supplies one of the possible explanations of the present retrogression, which would in that case figure as a precursor of withdrawal from the whole salient in question.

Any backward move in the present situation a sign of weakness. The retreat comes, not after a German defeat, but previously to a possible British blow. If the Germans were strong the obvious way to shorten their line in case they so desired would be by taking Arras or driving their opponents out of the Somme salient. The conclusion can hardly escape the German public; and though an attempt at brilliant compensating success within a short time at some weak point in the entente line is virtually a certainty, there is no certainty that the success will come of the attempt. In the meantime, with a great German imperial loan about to be launched, the word "retreat" may imperil the public credit.

Between Ypres and Rheims the German front runs in such an irregular line that a substitution of the shortest practicable front would save upward of fifty miles, at a cost of about 1,200 square miles of territory, including no cities save Lens, Bapaume, and Peronne. It might pay better to cede all at once than to aggravate mistrust in home and army by retreating piecemeal. Hence British reports of signs of a coming evacuation of Bapaume may be the precursors of a more extensive German retirement than now appears.

Five hundred in Chicago in a touring car robbed the market of fifteen hams and then held up Joseph Zimmerman for \$24. Zimmerman concluded that they wanted to buy a few eggs.

The Majestic Theater, at Harrisburg, charges two potatoes for admission, it being understood that the extra profits go to the Associated Charities.

An example of cruel and unusual punishment was inflicted by a New York judge who required Herman Bolder to return to his home after Bolder had told him that he would rather face German bullets than his wife's nagging.

The opposition of Congressman Calhoun to the President is perhaps partly due to the fact that he was defeated for re-election by a man named Wilson.

Even with Germany's attempted Japanese intrigue the Oriental world still appears still rather pale in comparison with our own home-grown pacifist brand.

After November 1 it will be possible to explain Congress' remarkable stunts by the fact that the District of Columbia "bone dry" law is so dry the members can keep their liquor only inside of them.

The proposed amalgamation of the Congressional Union and the Woman's party is like the partnership of two bankrupt firms in the effort to obtain solvency.

The twenty thousand New York messenger boys who are now drilling might with advantage be captured by an invading army. No dispatches would then be delivered by the enemy.

Don Marquis' Column

We Dine With Fothergill.  
We dined with Fothergill Finch the other evening in his favorite eating place.

It is a few blocks distant from Washington square and is of the red ink species of the genus basement table d'hote.

Here sits the romantic shoe clerk, proud of his easy mastery over the art of eating spaghetti, and imagines fondly that the gentleman in the corner who casts furtive glances at him is another O. Henry, who purposes making him a hero of fiction; while the gentleman in the corner, a Yonkers rent collector, feeds his eager soul upon the fancy that the shoe clerk is a cubist painter.

A real cubist painter, whose own ambition it is to be mistaken for a Mexican revolutionist, believes the rent collector from Yonkers to be a gunman.

The quiet, well-mannered, inconspicuously dressed person with the receding chin and the weak eyes, near the shoe clerk, really is a gunman, well known to the police, who steals in here to dine because he thinks the place is tame and commonplace and respectable; the matronly woman yonder comes here because she thinks it isn't.

Here are people who believe themselves to be Bohemians. Here are people who believe themselves to be in Bohemia, but not of it. Here are people credulous of the existence of Bohemia, and questing for it, but doubtful as to whether this is really it. Here are people who come to smile patronizingly upon the simple folk who believe in the existence of Bohemia.

And here is the proprietor, falsely and mildly genial, a dyer's apprentice in his youth, who makes the wine each morning with his own fair hands, and who has sown and fostered delusions and illusions—concerning his patrons so long and so earnestly that he has actually become the victim of them himself.

One enters by a basement door, which is a mysterious thing to do, passes through an odoriferous and steamy kitchen, which is a greasy thing to do, and emerges into a converted back yard. In summer this is nearly as hot as Gehenna, and for all we know may have at times contained as large a proportion of addlers. This is the main dining room; proprietor and guests alike consider that it has more "atmosphere" than any room in the house proper. It is surrounded by a brick wall on which hang some atrocious pictures; and it is so crowded that, without being at all curious, one cannot help overhearing the purple-eyed brunette lady at the next table telling her companion just why poor Mabel did not divorce Charles after all.

It is so crowded that if one moves one's chair too suddenly one trips a tired and feeble waiter with four plates of onion soup in his hands.

But this is of no great consequence, for the waiters have been tripped so often that they have learned, when they feel themselves going, always to spill the onion soup upon themselves and never upon the guests.

There is a legend that the onion soup so spilled is not allowed by the proprietor to become a total loss because the waiter's clothes are boiled each night. Some habitues even pretend to show you the big copper kettle in which this is done.

If this can be true, it is conceivable that the waiters themselves are boiled in the clothes and merely ironed, for there are only two other things in the world as sad and discouraged looking as these waiters; one is the very dead little fish with which the dinner begins and the other is the mummy of Rameses.

"I will read you," said Fothergill, as we progressed toward the check, with which even this dinner concludes, "my latest poem." Fothergill will do such things. "It is called 'Hermione in Bohemia.'" And he began to chant:

"Hermione! Bohemia!  
Bohemia! Hermione!  
Hermione! Bohemia!  
Bohemia! Hermione!"

"You are introducing them to one another," he interrupted.  
"That is only the first part of the prelude," he murmured, reproachfully.  
"But you don't seem to like the prelude. I will plunge into the poem proper:"

"Hermione! Dinty!  
Decadent dainty Bohemia!  
Bohemia! Hermione,  
Descending unto thee,  
Brings to you, Bohemia,  
Her Dinty! Dinty! Bohemia!"

"Hermione! Dinty!  
When into Bohemia—"  
The poem proper," we said, "is worthy of the prelude. But isn't there a—well, a sort of an epilogue?" Read the epilogue, won't you, Fothergill!

"The epilogue—though I don't call it that—is much like the prelude," he said. "It goes:

"Bohemia! Hermione!  
Hermione! Bohemia!  
Bohemia! Hermione!  
Hermione!"

He explained to us, when we could get him stopped, that he had just founded a New School of Poetry. This was the first poem written in accordance with his principles. We humbly received an archy from a cup of coffee and left without learning what the principles are.

A Regular Lothario.

A local youth is fond of trying to impress his friends that he is a man of the world and a "regular guy" in every respect. He also would have it known that he is quite a "lady-killer," but so far his friends have found it rather difficult to take him seriously. The other night the reckless youth attended an out-of-town party. During the festivities he encountered a young lady in the dimly lighted front hall, and his reckless nature prompted him to present her with a thoughtful kiss. Much surprised the young lady gurgled a bit, but held her ground and looked at the offender. "Say," remarked the youth seriously, "Ain't I aascal, huh?" From the Middle-boro Gazette.

REVENGE

By Christopher Morley

THE gigantic merchant submarine Undine, after two weeks in Baltimore, slipped quietly away from her berth at twilight and was off on her return voyage to Bremen. Her crew had a right to be proud. They had done what had been called impossible. They had eluded the warships of England, had safely carried a cargo of chemicals to a profitable market, and all Baltimore had feted them.

It was not hard to avoid the English cruisers at the three mile limit. The Undine dived at the capes, and the little ribbon of foam traced by her periscope passed unobserved.

The Atlantic voyage was monotonous. Except when vessels were sighted the submarine kept on the surface. An undersea boat, wallowing in the long ocean surge, is not a comfortable or speedy vehicle. However, the men were inured to the routine of their craft. They had a phonograph, plenty of newspapers and tobacco. They looked forward with pleasure to the enthusiastic reception that awaited them at Bremen. Captain Schmidt even dreamed of nothing less than the Iron Cross. If only he could have torpedoed something (he thought) he might have been sure of it.

As the Undine neared the south of Ireland, where all the steamship lanes converge, Captain Schmidt's task became more ticklish. Wrapped in oilskins, he stood in the lurching tower, alert to every possible danger. Twenty times in one day he had to dive to avoid detection by the hurrying English destroyers whose smoke trails were laced against the leaden sky. He dared not go north of Ireland for fear of mines, so hard to see from the low freeboard of a submarine. It was necessary to swim through or under the teeming Channel.

By a stroke of luck, a dense fog was gathering, and Captain Schmidt thought he could probably stay on top for a while yet. He was edging close toward Cape Clear, as he had heard by wireless that morning that the U-17 was somewhere off Bantry Bay and would keep a lookout for him.

After lunch, the fog grew thicker and thicker. There were awkward submarine currents along the ocean floor where St. George's Channel and the great flood of the Severn estuary meet the ocean surges from the southwest. Captain Schmidt wanted to stay on the surface as long as possible. Practically all his crew were on deck as the big whale-backed hull slid through an oily swell to which clung long steaming streamers of mist. Every man's eyes were straining into the fog. Every ear was alert for the slightest sound. Their safe return to the Fatherland depended on their vigilance. Despite his confident words to the reporters, Captain Schmidt knew that if an English warship saw him she would strike him down like a rat, and not wait to find out whether he was a merchant vessel or not.

At dusk, he was feeling his way off the Head of Kinsale. It was too thick to pick up the Fastnet light, but he knew his position fairly well.

A muffled drumming sound in the fog, the crash of a speeding hull, and a British destroyer, bursting through the fog bank, blundered almost onto him. He had already given the order to submerge, but that takes ninety seconds at the best, and Captain Schmidt held his breath as he watched the hateful lean hull swing round and unmask her guns. As he ducked down into the conning tower, a six-inch shell burst just beyond the Undine's port flank. As she dove, an under-water shell made her shiver, and another explosion tore the sea above her into eddies of foam. "Dive, um Gottes willen," roared Captain Schmidt to his lieutenant at the control station. Like a great fish the submarine swerved downward into the gloom. In that spot she would find bottom in fifty fathoms.

But apparently one of the diving rudders had been damaged by the vicious under-water shell of the destroyer. At twenty fathoms the officer at the dial tried to right her and check the plunge. But the delicate mechanism would not obey. Downward she dropped like a frightened trout. Thirty fathoms—thirty-five—

Fearful of damaging his craft on the bottom, Captain Schmidt urged her forward at full speed. He knew from the chart what kind of bottom, and what depth, to expect at this place. But one thing he had not counted upon.

With a sickening lurch the submarine collided with some vast and terrible obstacle. The man at the forward port had barely time to scream before the Undine's nose was crumpled in like pasteboard. In an instant she was nothing more than a three-hundred-foot sardine can, broken, flooded, obliterated on the floor of the Irish Sea. Her men were snuffed out in one strangling gasp of agony. The innocent merchant submarine lay a twisted wreck, forty fathoms down.

Captain Schmidt had forgotten the corpse of the Lusitania.

Commercial Problems As Result of European War

A Non-Technical Explanation of the Big Questions Confronting Business Men At This Time of World's Upheaval.

By SAMUEL WANT.

The intimation in the address of the President to Congress to the effect that there is ample warrant in the United States Constitution for the exercise by him of the necessary action for the protection of American rights on the high seas doubtless refers to that provision of the Constitution, which renders the President the commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

While it is an accepted principle that a formal declaration of war can come only from Congress it has also been recognized as a proper interpretation of the Constitution that the President may employ the armed forces of the country for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression.

The furnishing of guns and naval gunners for American vessels, and the use of warships for the purpose of convoying merchantmen, are not in themselves acts of war, though, by provoking aggression on the part of the German submarines, they might produce that result.

The severance of diplomatic relations has already given this country the great advantage of a right to sit as an interested party, instead of merely as an intermediary, in the peace negotiations that will follow the close of the present war, and the apparent purpose of the President to create a condition of armed neutrality, as a last resort against war, continues to preserve for American shipping interests the well settled right of compensation for illegal destruction of shipping and for the other injuries to American commercial interests.

If war should be declared, or should result from the measures about to be taken, it is unlikely that compensation in damages for injuries thereafter committed by Germany will ever be obtained, for the settled attitude of this country has been against the claiming of war indemnities by or against any of the belligerents for the alleged illegality of their respective operations.

PLANS SOUVENIRS FOR GUARDSMEN

Citizens' Committee Will Give District Soldiers Certificates of Border Service.

Certificates of border service will be given to members of the District National Guard as souvenirs, if plans made at a meeting yesterday materialize.

At a joint meeting of committees of the Military Service Legion, committees and Board of Trade, Henry Lansburgh was selected as chairman of the finance committee to raise \$2,000 with which to carry out the plans for a reception and celebration in honor of the returned militiamen.

Chairman Lansburgh today asked that contributions of \$1 or more be sent him for the entertainment of the soldiers.

Decision to present certificates to which the soldiers can point as a reminder of their border service and the city's appreciation, selection of Convention Hall as the scene of the celebration, and the tentative designation of March 13 for the affair, constituted practically all the arrangements made at yesterday's meeting.

Col. R. D. Simms, of the Military Service Legion, presided. Charles F. Crane was chosen as secretary; Chris Goeckler, treasurer; E. C. Brandenburg, chairman of the reception committee; Odell Smith, chairman of program and entertainment committee; Capt. Louis C. Wilson, chairman of decorations committee; Henry Lansburgh, chairman of finance committee; Richard C. Lister, chairman of seating and ushers' committee; Major F. S. Hodgson, chairman of invitation and tickets committee; Col. C. Fred Cook, chairman of publicity committee; General Harvey and Col. M. A. Winter are members of the general committee in charge of the entire affair.

Col. Clarence Sayers, chairman of the employment committee of the Military Service Legion, said today that Washington business men and managers of factories and shops are communicating with him daily and informing him that they will provide positions for the jobs.

Gratification was expressed by Colonel Sayers at assurances from the Navy Department that work will be given fifty guardsmen at Indian Head. This will leave 185 soldiers to be located in permanent positions.

John W. Hayes, 43 B street northwest, today said he could furnish employment to twenty soldiers as laborers.

WILL GIVE COMEDY.

The Phi Mu Chapter of the Phi Mu Sigma Fraternity will give a three-act comedy, "Lost, a Chaperone," at the Waugh M. E. Church, Third and A streets northeast, on the evening of March 23. Invitations have been sent out to chapter members and their friends.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Capital Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M., will have its regular convocation next Friday. Most Excellent Grand High Priest W. W. Jermans will deliver the address. It is announced that business of importance to the members will be transacted.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Interesting Events of Importance Scheduled Today.

Lecture, "The Voice of the New Age," Rev. James S. Montgomery, Bethany Baptist Church, Second street, and Rhode Island avenue northwest, 4 p. m.  
Meeting of representatives of State Societies to discuss permanent exposition building, board room, District building, 4 p. m.  
Informal smoker to returning guardsmen by members of Tapp Chapter, Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity, Columbia house, 1545 First street northwest, 8 p. m.

Lecture on "The Psychology of Shakespeare," by Mrs. Laura Simpson, before the Washington branch of the Shakespeare Society of America, the Castro, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of full committee of public order section of Institute of Pacific Relations, messianic floor, the New Willard, 8 p. m.

Concert by U. S. Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 8:20 p. m.  
Address by Dr. Joseph Boeck on "China Today and Tomorrow," before National Geographic Society, new Magnolia Temple, 136 and 138 p. m.

Meeting of Federal Watchmen's Union, Moose Hall, Seventh and G streets northwest, 8 p. m.  
Concert under auspices of Washington Society of Ancient Instruments, the Playhouse, 8:20 p. m.

Annual dinner of National Alumni Association of University of Virginia, the Raleigh, 8 p. m.  
Sixth movie ball of the Moving Picture Machine Operators' Protective Union, Local No. 2, Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, Tenley School Building, 8 p. m.  
Lecture on "Washington and the Lake Region," assembly hall of arts and science department, George Washington University, 302 G street northwest, 7:15 p. m.

Meeting of Belgian Relief Sewing Circle of the District Belgian Relief Committee, Woodward building, 2 p. m.  
Lecture on "Pulse of the Future," by Miss Louise Cutts Powell, the Portland, 8 p. m.

Masonic-Columbia Lodge, No. 2, Lebanon, No. 7, Grand Chapter, School of Instruction, Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, Maria Chapter, No. 4, and East Gate, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows-Central Lodge, No. 1; Metropolitan, No. 16, and Phoenix, No. 25; Magnesian, No. 4.  
Rebekahs-Miriam, No. 6.  
Knights of Pythias-Sovereigns Lodge, No. 10, Rainbow Temple, No. 5, Pythian Sisters.

Red Men-Seneca Tribe, Minneola Tribe, and Socho Council.  
"The Continental Congress," by Interior Department, Cosmos Theater, Seventh and F streets northwest.

Amusements.

Bolton—"Alone at Last," 8:15 p. m.  
New National-John Drew in "Maiee Pandemonium," 8:15 p. m. Yaeze and Dambrosio, concert, 4:30 p. m.  
Poli's-New Poli Players in "Romance," 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
R. F. Keith's-Vaudeville, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Gayety-Burlesque, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Loew's-Columbia-Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Strand-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Garden-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Exhibition of motion pictures, American University, 3 p. m.  
Initiation and reception, Minnehaha Lodge, Good Templars, Perpetual Building Hall, Seventh and E streets northwest, 8 p. m.  
Revival, Salvation Army Hall, 839 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, evening.  
Convention of American Anti-War League, Friends' Meeting House, 1911 I street northwest.  
Annual dinner, Union College Alumni Association, Army and Navy Club, 8 p. m.  
Final celebration of fifth anniversary of founding of Howard University.  
Meeting of Federation of Citizens' Association, board room, District Building, 5 p. m.  
Reception by Pennsylvania Society, Perpetual Building Hall, 1101 E street northwest, 4:15 p. m.  
Reception by Maine State Association, Washington Club, Seventeenth and K streets northwest, 8 p. m.  
Reunion smoker, Alumni Association of Cal Poly University, 7:30 p. m.  
Old Fellows-Cantors, Washington, No. 1, Patriarche Militant.  
Red Men-Congo Tribe.